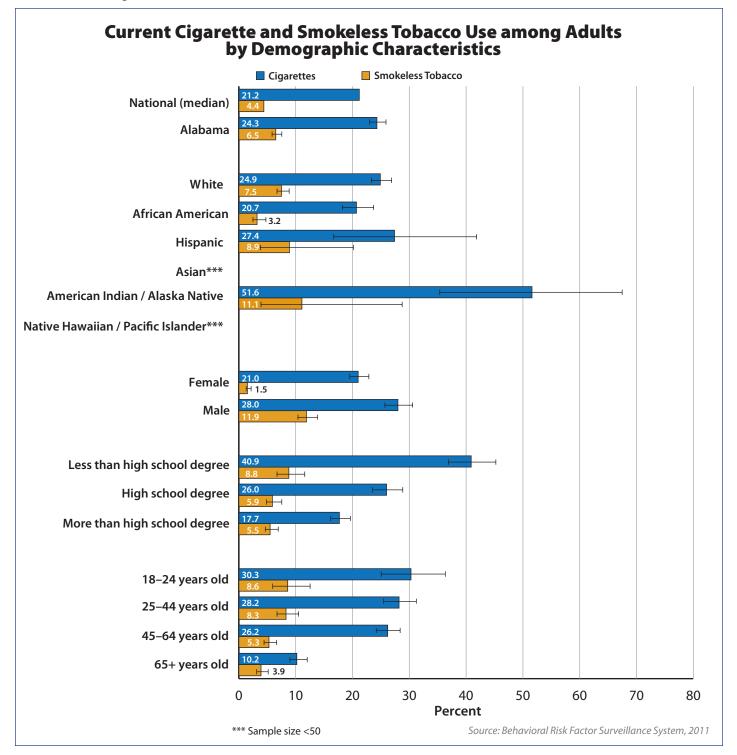
## **Monitor**

# **Adult Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco Use**

In Alabama, the percentage of adults (ages 18+) who currently smoke cigarettes was 24.3% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults ranged from 11.8% to 29.0%. Alabama ranked 42<sup>nd</sup> among the states.

The percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco was 6.5% in 2011. Across all states and D.C., the prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.8%. Alabama ranked  $42^{nd}$  among the states.



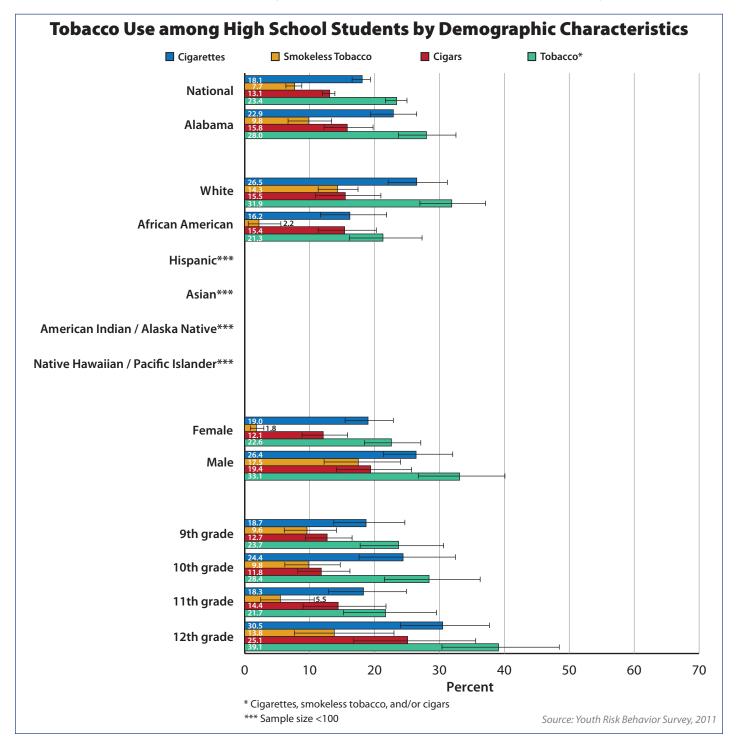
# **Youth Current Cigarette/Smokeless Tobacco/Cigar Use**

In Alabama, the percentage of youth in grades 9-12 who currently smoke cigarettes was 22.9% in 2011. The range across 44 states was 5.9% to 24.1%. Alabama ranked 42<sup>nd</sup> among 44 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use smokeless tobacco was 9.8% in 2011. The range across 40 states was 3.5% to 16.9%. Alabama ranked 25<sup>th</sup> among 40 states.

The percentage of youth who currently smoke cigars was 15.8% in 2011. The range across 37 states was 5.0% to 18.3%. Alabama ranked 28th among 37 states.

The percentage of youth who currently use tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and/or cigars) was 28.0% in 2011. The range across 36 states was 7.8% to 31.9%. Alabama ranked 29<sup>th</sup> among 36 states.

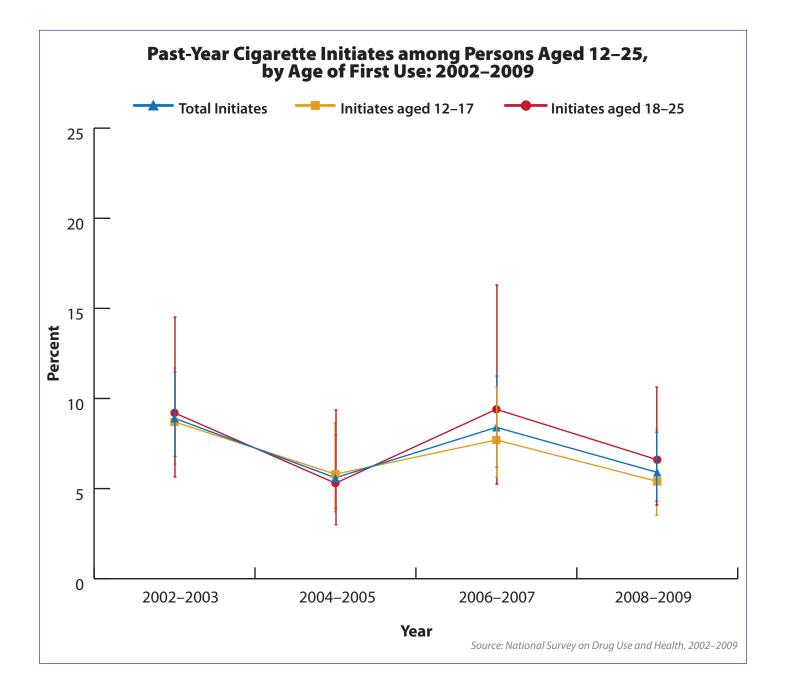


# **ALABAMA**

# **Past-Year Cigarette Initiation**

In 2008-2009, of all Alabama youth ages 12-17 who had never smoked, 5.4% smoked a cigarette for the first time in the past year. This ranked 13<sup>th</sup> in the nation, with a range of 3.3%–9.2% among the states.

Of all young adults ages 18-25 who had never smoked, 6.6% smoked a cigarette for the first time in 2008-2009. This ranked 12<sup>th</sup> in the nation, with a range of 4.2%–14.7% among the states.

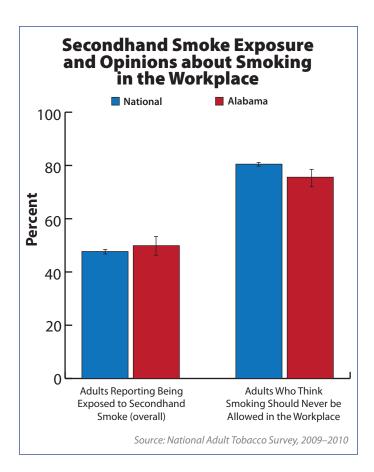


#### **Protect**

# **Adult Exposure to Secondhand Smoke**

Among all adults, the percentage who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke within the past 7 days was higher in Alabama than in the nation overall. In 2009-2010, overall exposure to secondhand smoke in Alabama was 49.9%, ranking 37<sup>th</sup> among the states.

Adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in various locations. The table shows the percentage of Alabama adults who reported any exposure, as well as exposure in their home, in a vehicle, or in indoor or outdoor areas at work or public places in the past 7 days.



# Opinions about Smoking in the Workplace

In 2009-2010, 75.6% of adults in Alabama thought that smoking should never be allowed in indoor workplaces, ranking  $42^{nd}$  among the states.

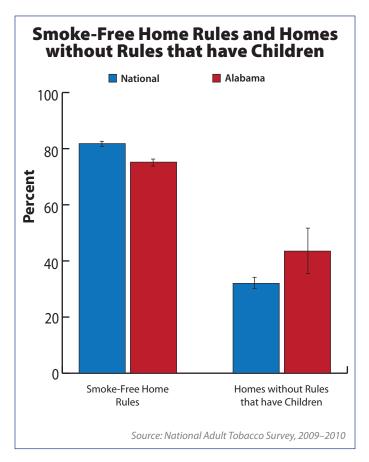
# **Exposure to Secondhand Smoke**

Overall	Workplaces	Homes	Vehicles	Public Places
49.9%	25.9%	17.6%	20.3%	36.1%

Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

#### **Smoke-Free Home Rules**

In 2009-2010, 75.2% of adults in Alabama reported that their homes had smoke-free home rules, ranking 46<sup>th</sup> among the states. The percentage of homes without smoke-free home rules with children living in them was 43.5%, ranking 50<sup>th</sup> among the states.



# **ALABAMA**

# **State Smoke-Free Policy**

As of June 30, 2012, Alabama had laws that do not fully protect individuals from secondhand smoke by allowing smoking in indoor areas of workplaces, restaurants, and bars. The state allowed communities to enact local smoke-free laws.

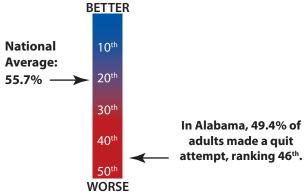


## Offer

# Adults Who Made a Quit Attempt in the Last Year

During 2009-2010, 49.4% of Alabama adult smokers made a quit attempt in the past year, ranking  $46^{th}$  among the states.

# Percentage of Smokers Attempting to Quit



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

# **Quitline Utilization**

In 2010, the Alabama quitline received 10,261 calls, and 1,236 tobacco users (an estimated 0.1% of all tobacco users in the state) received telephone counseling, cessation medications, or both from the state quitline.

# Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications

In 2010, Alabama's Medicaid program provided incomplete coverage through Medicaid for tobaccodependence treatment. Alabama provided partial coverage for nicotine replacement therapies, partial coverage for varenicline, partial coverage for bupropion, and partial coverage for counseling (individual and/or group).

# Medicaid Coverage for Counseling and Medications



NRTs (One or More)	Varenicline	Bupropion	Counseling (Individual and/or Group)
Partial <sup>a,b,c</sup>	Partial <sup>a,b</sup>	Partial <sup>a,b</sup>	Partial <sup>a</sup>

- <sup>a</sup> Pregnant women only
- <sup>b</sup> Fee-for-service only
- <sup>c</sup> Available only via the quitline

Note: Not all footnotes may be used.

Source: Halpin, et al, 2011

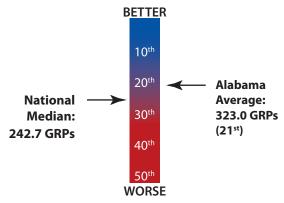
#### Warn

# **Tobacco Counter-Marketing Media Intensity**

CDC Best Practices recommendations translate into an average quarterly exposure of 1,200 general audience gross rating points (GRPs) and 800 youth target rating points (TRPs) in effective anti-tobacco media campaigns. Alabama had an average of 323.0 general audience GRPs and 15.3 youth TRPs per quarter in television advertising supporting tobacco control messages in 2010.

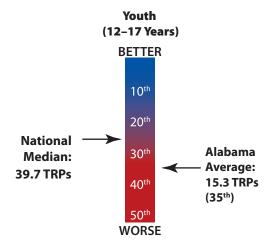
# Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, GRPs Per Quarter

#### **General Audience**



Source: CDC/OSH

# Anti-Tobacco Media Campaign Intensity, TRPs Per Quarter

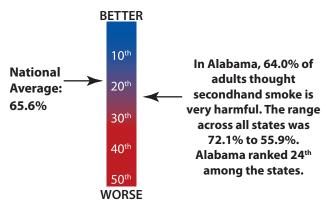


Source: CDC/OSH

# **Knowledge of the Dangers of Tobacco**

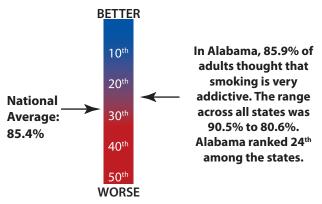
In Alabama, 64.0% of adults thought that breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes or other tobacco products is very harmful to one's health in 2009-2010. Additionally, 85.9% thought that cigarette smoking is very addictive.

#### **Secondhand Smoke**



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

# **Addictiveness of Smoking**



Source: National Adult Tobacco Survey, 2009–2010

# **Enforce**

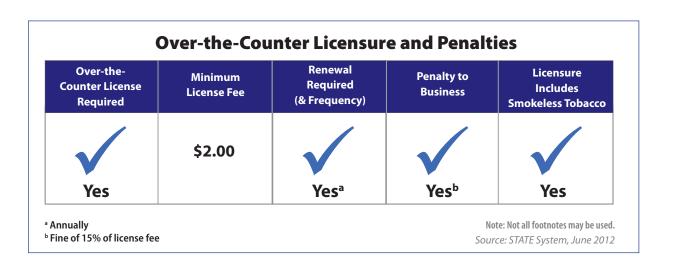
# State Allows Local Advertising and Promotion Laws

As of June 30, 2012, Alabama allowed local regulation of tobacco industry promotions, tobacco product sampling, and display of tobacco products in commercial establishments.

<b>State Allows Local Laws</b>				
Promotion	Sampling	Display		
<b>/</b>	<b>/</b>	<b>/</b>		
Yes	Yes	Yes		

#### **Over-the-Counter Retail Licensure**

As of June 30, 2012, Alabama required all establishments selling cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products overthe-counter to be licensed. Nationally, 37 states required over-the-counter licensure for cigarettes, 29 of which also have a requirement for smokeless tobacco, with various renewal frequencies, fees and penalties for violations.



## Raise

#### **Amount of Tobacco Product Excise Tax**

As of June 30, 2012, the excise tax on cigarettes in Alabama was \$0.425 per pack, ranking 47<sup>th</sup> among the states. The tax on cigars was \$0.006 each, and for little cigars the tax was \$0.08 per pack of 20. The tax on chewing tobacco was \$0.015 per ounce and snuff was taxed at \$0.01 per ounce.

#### **Amount of Cigarette Excise Tax BETTER** 10<sup>th</sup> **National** As of June 30, 2012, $20^{th}$ Median: Alabama had a \$0.425 \$1.339 cigarette excise $30^{th}$ tax—ranking 47th among the states. The $40^{th}$ range across states was \$4.35 to \$0.17 per pack. 50<sup>th</sup>**WORSE** Source: STATE System, June 2012

# Price Paid for Last Cigarettes Purchased

In Alabama, 73.5% of adult smokers bought their last cigarettes by the pack, and 26.5% bought them by the carton in 2009-2010. The average price that Alabama smokers reported paying for their last pack of cigarettes was \$4.47 in 2009-2010; the range among states was \$7.98 to \$4.04. The average price that Alabama smokers reported paying for their last carton of cigarettes was \$36.08 in 2009-2010; the range among 45 states with valid data was \$64.45 to \$30.46.